THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): At pre. Bent, only urea, which is the main nitrogenous fertilizer and constitutes about 60 per cent of the total fertilizer consumption in the country, is covered under the statutory price control. The sale price of urea in the country continues to he lower than the prices prevailing in the international market,as the controlled price is heavily eub-sidised by the Government.

Based on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Fertilizer Pricing the price and movement controls on phospha-tic and potassic fertilizers were removed w.e £. 25.8,1992. However, to cushion the impact of in-crease in the open market prices of these fertilizers, the Government is giving a special concession @Rs. 10,00 per tonne on the sale of indigenous DAP together with proportionate concession on complex fertilizers and single superphosphate (SSP), A con. cession @ Rs. 1000/. per tonne is also being given on Muriate of Potash (MOP), which J wholly imported,

R & D on dnif s and pharmacentidl?

•27. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to sfc

w much money is spent an-nually on Industrial R and I : drugs pharmaceuticals;

I whether there is a window of apportunity for drug firms to step in research without prohibitive capital costs; if so; the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that one of the reasons that the R&D function has been neglected in India is because of Indian Patent Laws; which recognise processes and not product; if so; the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that it has encouraged skill intensity in pro?es engineering in the sector;

(e) whether it is also a act that without adequate product recognititaa, the incentive to invest in R&D has been lacking; and

(f) if so; what are the details of steps Government have taken to "top up overall increase of expenditure on R and D?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS **(SHRI** RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) The R and D expenditure in. curred by the Irxhouse R and D units in the drugs and phar maceuticals sector during the las* three years is reported to be of the following order:

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1991-92		—Rs. 80 crores
1392.93	—	Rs. 95 crrres.
1993-94	—	Rs. 125 crores.

(b) to (f) Investment in Research and Development (including basic research) in all sectors of industry; in. eluding pharmaceutical industry; is dependent on overall corporate policy of the companies engaged in the manufacture of various industrial products. Drug technology development has been identified as a thrust area are an Ejxpert Committee has been constituted by the Department of Science and Technology for R and D in the drug industry. An Inter Ministerial Group has also been set up by the Department of Chemicals and Pet. rochemicals to decide on measures to give further impetus to R and D in the drug[1] sector.

रक

स ारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को नियमित किया जाना

*२८. चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :
श्री आस मोहम्मद :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को नियमित करने के लिये कौन-कौन से मानदण्ड अपनाये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन उपक्रमों के प्रबन्धकों को इस संबंध में कोई दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री और उद्योग मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) :

(क) से (ग) अनियत/संविदा श्रमिकों का नियोजन से संबंधित कार्य सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा सरकार को कोई सूचना दिए बगैर किया जाता है तथा नियोजन संबंधी नियम औद्योगिक नियोजन (स्थायी आदेश) अधिनियम, 1946 तथा संविदा श्रम (विनियमन एवं उन्मूलन) अधिनियम, 1970 के प्रावधानों के आधार पर संबंधित सरकारीकेउपक्रमों द्वारा निर्मित स्थायी आदेशों द्वारा शासित होते हैं। सरकार ने इस संबंध में 20-2-1984 को सरकारी उपक्रमों को दिशा-निर्देश जारी किये हैं। इन दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार अनियत श्रमिकों की नियुक्ति स्थायी किस्म के कार्यों के लिये नहीं की जानी चाहिये तथा ऐसी नियुक्तियां प्रारूपी स्थायी आदेशों के अनुसार की जानी चाहिये।

Insat Satellites

*29. SHRI G. PRATHAPA REDDY:

DR. SHRIKANT RAM-CHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present stage of fabrication of INSAT-2, 2C 2D and 2E Satellites;

(b) whether Ku-band transponders will be incorporated in these satellites; and

(c) what will be the applied benefit of these satellites to the Indian public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE PRIME: MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY *Cm* SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRT BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) INSAT-2C flight model structure is ready and integration of subsys-has commenced. Component level fabrication for INSAT.2D has been completed. Design work on 1NSAT-2E is progressing.

(b) The INSAT-2C and 3D satellites ill. each carry three Ku-band transponders covering the Indian Main land(

(c) INSAT-2C, 2D and 2E satellites will ptovidp continuity increased capability for the telecommunications, i broadcasting, radio networking and metorological services being provided by INSAT satellites. INSAT-2C, 2D *2V, transponders* will have higher power and greater reach than the satellites

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Revision of ceiling on election expenses

*30 SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME! MINISTER be plea-si d to state:

fa) whether Government have approved the revision of the ceiling on campaign expenditure in elections to Parliament and State Assemblies, if so, what are the details the-eof State-

ise indicating the increase in the i ling ap recommended by the Chief Election Commissioner;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Election Commission has received a large number of complaints